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VOL. XV

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1875.

WORDS FROM THE PEOPLE. KENTUCKY IS DEMOCRATIC.

FORTY-FOUR THOUSAND IGNOBART VOTERS GIVE HER THE POLITICAL VICTORY

HUNTING SPORTS ON THE PLAINS.

Shooting Prairie Chickens in Iowa-Incidents and Accidents of the Hunt-Fun That is Fun, and no Fooling.

We are indebted to the Kentucky Republica sciation of this District for a copy of the fol-

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, August 6, 1875. J. S. Brely, Eng., Secretary of Kentucky Republican Association of Washington, D. C .: SIR: Doubtless you as well as the rest of our celing somewhat anxious about the result of the election recently held in this State. I arrived here about three weeks ago, and visited several of the members of the Executive Committee whem I found earnestly engaged "working up" the campaign, and thus advancing the cause of Republicanism in a State where Republicanism looked upon by many with little degree respectability, and where the barriers of DEMOCRACY ARE THE MOST PERMANENTLY AND STRONGLY PLANTED.

When we consider the great odds against which the Republican party here has to contend, and I am forced to say the peculiar and immense prejudice with which its standard-bearers and acrocates are viewed immediately upon entering the field of political contention, there is every reason to claim that the result, though not entirely, has yet been reasonably satisfactory. In order to appreciate more fully the result of this election and the progress of Republicanism in this State, it will be necessary to go back a few varia and mark will be necessary to go back a few years and mark
the starting point.
It will be born in mind that eight years ago the
Democratic party came into power, with Governor
Heim at its bend by quite 80,000 majority. This,
of coarse, presented issuer encouragement to
those who had all along so ardently given their
support the the Repubsican party, and earnest
efforts were immediately inaugurated to retrieve
as far as possible what they had unfortunately
lost. The Democrats, on the other hand,
elated at the confusion into which they
had so propitiously for their party thrown the
Republicans, and confident of continual success,
gave themselves little unessiness about any effort stary to go back a few years and mar

gave themselves little uneasiness about any effort the latter might see fit to bring to bear. They were safely secured in office for four long years, and RAD THE FOWER OF "PIXING THINGS" suitable to any emergency that might likely arise to threaten their situation, which, then, had every plausible appearance of being permanent. True, little was done during these years that proved advantageous to the well being and prosperily of the State, the condition of which, after naving the battle-grounds for bushwhackers and guerillas during the four years of war, can readily be imagined. But little or much, it was done by the Democracy, which had been indorsed by an overwhelming mojority, and this carried with it the assurance that the Frankfort ring should be speedily returned at the next election. Moreover, the honorable members of the Lagislature had very judiciously and nobly recommended themselves to the favorable consideration of their constituency by unanimously voting against the ratifications of the Fifteenth amendment, and these wise legislators were to appear at the chief

se wise legislators were to appear as the corrected in the next gubernatorial contest WELL, UNLERSTANDING THE "ROPES" WELL, UNLEMBTANDING THE "ROPES" in their various counties and districts, it would be an easy thing for them to so manipulate matters as to bring out a large majority; and should any failure seem at all imminent, it would not be difficult to call into requisition a few hundred of their indiana and Ohio allies, since the election had been conveniently arranged to be held in August, at a time when idlers along the banks of the Ohio are plentiful, and easily chained for a small sum. In the meantime, and somewhat to the dissatistaction of the figure heads, the colored needle in this State were granted the of the Chie are plentiful, and easily shtained for a small sum. In this State agure heads, to the diseastriated on meantime, and somewhat to the diseastriated on this State agure heads of right of suffrage by the ratification of the fright of suffrage by the ratification of the frequisite number of States, despite the negative vote given by Kentucky; but their minds were taily made up to the fact that they were not going to let their former slaves prove a barrier in their way. If the negroes could not be reasoned with and talked out of the idea of castling their votes against the wishes of their face kind and generus masters they should be made to rue it; in fact, they determined that the negroes should not vote; and they manifested this determination in numerous counties and districts by cowhiding them in a meet shameful manner, and declare that if they weald vote that they might taynet the heads of the made to rue it; in fact, they deaterment that the suppress should not vote; and they manifested this determination was counties and districts by cowhiding them in a meet shameful manner, and declare that if they weald vote that they might taynet the missing should be made to rue it. The suppress of the property of the suppress of the suppress

they so eagerly expect to blow at the presidential election next full. The "big rooster," so magnificantly displayed in Kentucky on such occasions, was well dressed to announce, at the head of the newspaper columns, Tuesday morning, the mighty Democratic riumph. But lo and behold, when it was found out during Monday night that their majority in this city was reduced by quite 1,000, that Lexington had gone Republican by nearly 1,000 the county and home of the figure-heads, had the andactly to go the same way, by a few hundred, and that a number of counties throughout the State were "knocking under" to Republicanism, the "Big Rooster" was hid away for another time, and they contented themselves by simply amending in the morning papers that the war was "ergr." The most striking characteristic about the recent election is the kind of men brought forward as the representatives of

the people. Democrats who remained at home as peaceable citizens, during the war, as well as the sewho fought for the preservation of the Union were utterly ignored, and none but those who had made themselves famous, by their daring deeds in the rebel army, found places on the State ticket. They are all men, as I have understood, of the mest ordinary abilities, and had me other recommendation to their positions on the State ticket than, as I have already remarked,

Mational

recommendation to their positions on the State ticket than, as I have already remarked,

Them connections wire the entered and the state at heart, whose character and reputation for great ability and respectability was unaparoachable, and above all they were men who had never raised their hands to strike down the liberties of their country, but on the other hand, had given it aid and comfort and longht for it "at a time that tried men's souls." The fact is the election out here was a contest between Union schiers and Confederate guerillas. The returns show, however, that the Democrate carried the State by a reduced and disappointing majority, and after all their figuring they come out of the coatest considerably "worsted." My honest convictions are that had the Republicans been as thoroughly and completely organized throughsul the State as the Democrata were, and had they canvassed every town and precinct as the Democrate deleting the chief Democratic scheme, but would have carried the State by a handsome majority. Yet, taking all things into consideration, it may be fairly said that the Republicans down and seven body was a part of the state of the cases they are behind such strong breastworks, is rather up-hill business. For one who has not latterly lived here, it is not an easy matter to competure how completely organized the Democratic party is, or how wonderfully

PREJUDICED THE FOCK WHITE CLASSES

are against Republican principles, and, conse-

conjecture how completely organized the Democratic party is, or how wonderfully

PRENDICED THE POOR WHITE CLASSES

are against Republican principles, and, consessed the party, even though its to defeat the Republican party, even though its advocates put forth the most carnest and persistent efforts to avoid such an event. Indeed, Democracy in Kentucky and Democracy at the North, are as distinct as Whig and Tory. At the North where the campaign is conducted with such vigor and ability—measures of the greatest moment and not men of the smallest calibre, form the nucleus around which cluster the principles and decirines by which their politicians declare they will govern the State, and concerning these they go into the canvass to sak the indoresment of the people. The Democratic here have neither doctrine nor principle but to abuse the officials of the National Government. They want menipemocratic to the back bone. The deeper they are dyed the better. During the campaign they permitted as little as possible to be said about the State affairs which, as were clearly shown by the speakers, had been recklestly managed. Nation and not State issues, they said, shall govern the election, and these themes were harped upon from one end of the State to the other. Grant and the South, Sheridan and New Orleans, carpet baggers and official corruption wave the principal themes with which they were so very anxious to acquaint their constituency, in order to draw their attention from the miserable condition of the affairs at home. But sems of our people are opening their year at this kind of talk and they see plainly that it is a trap. A few thousand more came over with us last Monday and we expect to gain at every election. The death knell of Democracy may yet ring in Kentucky, and the country will present lew mourners.

Very respectfully,

HUNTING PRAIRIE CHICKENS. Sperts of the Munter on the Flains of the West. ALTA, BURNA VISTA Co., IOWA,

August 21, 1575. only with the sea, as not a tree has been seen this side of Fort Dodge, fifty-sine miles east of this.

And we are told that between this point and
Sieux City there are many places that the bosom of the vast prairie is not broken with the plow or dotted with the habitations of men—that for miles is is stretch upon stretch of waving grass growing from the virgin sod, with scarce a sign of civilisation save the railroad on which you travel, and the inseparable telegraph line along—tide. To drive or walk away a for tile for the side. To drive or walk away a few miles from the line of railroad, the awful stillness of the desert oppresses you as you gaze onward for miles without discerning one object, to show that any hu-man being inhabits the earth save yourself. But man being inhabits the earth swe yourself. But how different the face of the earth here from that in the desert. Here every square inch of the surface is black allowial soil, which produces rank grass and weeds, as vigorous and dense as though sown and tilled by the most skillful agriculturist. The soil is absolutely inexhaustible, as may easily be seen in the cuts made in grading the railroad, and were it not for the great severity, of the winters, here this region would sertainly become the farmer's paradise. As it is, the majority of the settlers between Fort Dedge and Sloux Ultr are Swedes and Norweglans, for whem the "blirand" blasts of those prairie winters have no terrors. They fatten and grow rich on the wonderful crops this country produces, and they have been taught in their native countries to let the winds pipe.

They taken and grow rice on the wonderruit crops this country produces, and they have been taught in their native countries to let the winds pipe.

We came to this high region of country to shoot "prisite chickens." rightly judging that in all the lower lands of the State the copious rains of May and June, during the hatching season had more or less drowned out the young birds. We have found good sport here, but nothing (so said) to compare with the average seasons, for here even the young chicks were greatly destroyed by the almost continuous raiss of the spring, although since our arrival at Free-port, Ill., on the 5th inst., this northwest region has not had even a slight shower of rain. More charming weather I have never seen. These August days here this season are like those of October at Washington—bright, cool and bracing, with the "Indian summer" smokiness pervading the whole atmosphere.

But to the chicken shooting. We have had good sport, shooting only in the early morning before the dew is off, and from late in the afternoon till quite dark, and bagging say from fifteen to twenty chickens each day. Our largest bag was forty, and was once twenty-one, and on another day was twenty, but much oftener was twelve to sixteen per slay. Frequently, owing to the sore feet of the dogs, we would go only a short distance a little before sundown, and kill six to ten birds, all perhaps from one covey. We have found it perfectly uselses to gun between the hours of 10 a. m. and about 4 p. m., as the broad of chickens fly great distances at heat of midday to get such cover as the growing corn or high slough grass, in either of which it is almost impossible to find or put them on the wing.

We set down this shooting as "small bags" tempared with the sport I used to have in

mether of which it is almost impossible to find or put them on the wing.

We set down this shooting as "small bags" compared with the sport it used to have in it. Lincis export the war.

But those best acquainted with the sport in this region sey there are not half as many birds this year as usual, entirely owing to the causes named above. Then, sgain, our setter dogs were tender, they having had no preparation for such a hunt that would properly harden their feet or the rough cover, and the result has been that one say in the sickle-edged drass has rendered them units for use next day. The blades of grass cut their feet as broken glass would.

Yesterday, for the sake of getting a finishing hunt here, where the coveys have been but little broken up, we sewed up buckkin boots for all of." Dash's" feet, and stitched them on tightly about the ankles so that he could not get them of, and at about 6 p. m. we struck out on foot for a field of wheat stibble, five miles distant, in which we knew a large covey of young prairie chickens were accustomed to feed near sight. We were rewarded by finding the brood and sending its first flight from the short stubble to the long slough glass near by, from which we "got them up" one by one and killed seven, when darkness closed the sport and we retraced our long march, not reaching the house till near nine o'clock. On examining the deg after our return we found the buckakin boots literally cut to shreds, and to-day the poor brute can scarce stand on his swollen and blessing feet.

As we came out to this place we stopped a few days with friends at Manchester, lown, situated in Delaware county, where we hunted in the stable fields, there being but little or no open braires in that county. It being the very first of the sporting season, we did yary well there, but we were usually in large parties and the number of birds bagged by each gunper was small. One of the days we hunted there whe sportsmen and dogs left the town in wagons at a me, in a northerly direction, and effort and a

we had killed forty more of the prairie chicken s. The day was very enjoyable ito us, and we were told that during the gunning season the ladies and gentiemen of Macochester often plan and execute the hunt in this way.

By the way, Deisware County, lowa, is one of the finest farming regions, for all of the weastern products, that the sun shines upon I had the season the latest arming regions, for all of the weastern products, that the sun shines upon I had the season that the soil is of the finest alluvial slightly intermixed with black and. Its immense crops of cornand wheat this year give ample proof of the preparity of the farmers who were fortunate enough to secure lands in Delaware.

Recurring to the spect of the season, the largest bag of birds for one day that we have heard of was made by Henry Congar, Esq., of Manchester, who, with his two cons filled 66 chickens. They started very early in the morning and drove to the Buffale I vivr, gunning over the distance of twenty miles out and back. Next to this is the bag made in one day near a his where we now are, by a gentleman from Chicago, who commencing early four. By this we judge the sport is not what it usually labers, as we are credibly informed that last year at almost any station between Feri Dodge and Sloux Clist two good spoctames courd, by diligent work, bag in one day from one hundle and firty to two hundred chickens.

Our "Scott" and "Remington" breech leaders are all that could possibly be desired.

We leave to night for Freeport, Ille, and from there in a few days will return to Washington. ON THE "ROME-RUN"

FLASHED OVER THE WIRES. TRAGEDY ON THE ELIZABETH RIVER.

A MAN'S THROAT CUT FROM RAB TO BAB

SUSPENSION OF THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA FAILURE OF A LARGE SUGAR HOUSE

The Debts Principally Confined Baltimore and Cuba-Fine Times on the Bace Courses-Good Weather and Better Time-Two Men Assassinated

BANK OF CALIFORNIA

in a Monagerie.

Suspension of the Financial Leviathan of the SAN FRANCISCO, August 26 .- The Bank California stopped paying checks at a quarter to three o'clock. In an interview with Mr. Raiston the president of the bank, he says the bank has will lose anything, but at present there is no cold with which to transact business. A meeting is appointed with representatives at 5 p. m., when

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 26.-At 5 p. m. representatives; of the press met in the Presidents' office of the Bank of Unlifornia, when the

Office Bank of Calfernia, August 26, 1875. Trustees are under the painful necessity of sta ling to the customers of the bank and public, the ting to the costomers with case and passes at this the bank is compelled to suspend business at this moment, and without reports from agenlessers not prepared to make a statement as to the situa-EARLIEST POSSIBE MONERT

est critically, and will at the

By order of the trustees.
(Signed.)
S. F. BANKIN, Sec'y. President Raiston hated erally that on his own responsibility and that of the officers of the bank, no doubt they would be able to meet all

bank, no doubt they would be able to meet all obligations. In reply to a question when they expected to open again, hesaid, not at all, and subsequently on a repetition of the question said, "We do not expect to resume." Raiston further stated that about \$1,400,000 had been paid out to day. No assistance was received from other banks, though application made for it had been telegraphed to all agencies of the bank to close. He thought no banks in the interior would be affected by the failure.

The excitament in 'California is interes. The The excitement in California is intense. street was blocked during the afternoon. The

tured, and much confidence was expressed in the ability of the bank to redeem its obligations. A run was made on the National Gold Bank and Trust Company, but the bank continued paying until the closing hour, and asserted its abilin coin or bonds. Other banks in the city report no unusual demands on their resources. San Francisco and Pacific stock exchanges held no sessions this p. m., adjourning to call and the former passed a resolution forbidding members to the suspension of the Bank of California occurred renders it difficult to calculate the effect on other

Suspension of a Large Sugar House.

BALTIMORE, August 22.—Stirling, Ahrens & Co., said to be the largest sugar importing house in the United States, suspended payment this afternoon. Mr. Ahrens thinks the Habilities amount to about two millions of dollars, but that if the assets are judiciously administered the creditors can ultimately be paid dollar for dollar. He assigns as causes for the failure the general depression of business and shrinkage in value of coffee and sugar, of which the firm have large stocks on hand. They have also a large real estate sot at present available. A detailed statement of their affairs will be prepared as quickly Suspension of a Large Sugar House

BALTIMORE, August 27—1 a. m.—It is now ascertained that the liabilities amount to two millions and a half, of which one million is due in
Baltimore to merchants, banks and private
banking houses. The firm employed three hundred and fifty men in their refineries and barrel
factory.

The immediate cause of the failure is said to be

the shrinkage in molseses.

The debts are due to parties in this city and in The devote are due to parties in this city and in Cuba almost exclusively. It is said the business of the firm footed up forty millions per annum. They were proprietors of two large sugar refineries. The Merchants and Chesapeake, and agents of two others, the Calvert and Maryland. The effect here of the failure remains to be

The Mississippi Valley Trading Company.

Sr. Louis, August 28.—The American board of directors of the Mississippi Valley Trading Company held a meeting here last night, at which Mr. Werrall, the managing director, was instructed to visit Louisville, Ky., with the view of establishing a central office of the company at that point. He was further instructed to visit all scaports, from Norfolk, Va., to Galveston, Texas, and report on their adaptability as ports of entry for ships of the company. He was requested to visit all radiroads in the Mississippi Valley and Gulf States and report upon the facilities afforded by each for the transmission of merchandise and for operations of the company, and upon the products; and also upon most desirable centres agricultural, material and other resources of the country through which the several radiroads pass, so as to enable the company to decide which are most inviting fields for immigration. The last of the English deputation left last night for England. The directors on this side of the water are are E. R. Shankland, of Dubuque, Ia.; Judgo Jno. P. Jones, of Barton, Ark.; J. T. Borger, of New York; Dudley W. Adams, of Iowa; Col. D. A. Alken, of South Carolina; and J. T. Smith, of Georgia, and others are yet to be appointed. The Mississippi Valley Trading Company.

Assassins Fire at Random and Make a Fatal Shot. FATHURST, N. B., August 26.—Abent & o'clock trying to gain admission without paying last night.

Soldiers' National Reunion.

COLUMBUS, OMIO, August 26. The final arrangements for the soldier's national reunion at Cald well, Ohio, September first, second, and third, 1875, have been completed. It is expected that Generals Sheridan, Logan, Negley, ex-Governors Ourtin and Hays, General Cockerill, of Missouri, Governor Allen, of Ohio, Hon. G. H. Pendleton, Senators Thurman and Sherman, and Hon. George W. Morgan, will address the camp. President Grant is confidently supected. A sword captured by General Cockerill from Colonal Archer, at Titton, Station, Georgia, will be returned to its ewner with impressive serumonies. Many States have responded, promising large gelegations. Soldiers' National Rounion.

NORPOLE, VA., August 20th—11 p. m.—While crossing the river last night a small beast, containing two negro men, was upset and one was saved, who reported the other drowned. To-day the body of the missing man, was found feating with

CINCINNATI, August M.—A dispatch from Hicomington, Illinois, says the corn crop was not is jured in the least by the frost on Monday night. HAMILYON, ONT., August 26.—A large lot of spurious coin from the United States is in circulation in this city. Detectives are on the track of the distributors.

CINCINNATI, August 26 .- Gustave Humler, German residing near Kenia, Ohio, while drunk yeaterday cut the throat of his infant. Mis wife had to fice for her life. SAN FRANCISCO, August 20 .- The grand jury

yesterday found a true bill for embessiomen against Miller, alias Woodruff, the defaulting accretary of the Contract and Finance Company the Central Pacific Railroad. New York, August 28 .- The sub-Treasury at new lors, August 25.—The sub-Treasury at noon to-day opened bids for one million dollars gold, aggregating five millions dollars; the high-est being 13.44, lowest 113. An award of a mil-lion was made at 113.43 to 113.44.

New York, August 26,-The Turners' conven tion concluded to-day, but before adjourning re-solved to urge upon the various Turners' societies throughout the Union the propriety of having a representation at the Centennial Exposition. representation at the Centennial Exposition.

Council Rlupps, Iowa, August 26.—Senator
Allison arrived here last evening, and will be
joined to day by the remaining members of the
Commission to treat with the Indians for the sale
of the Black Hills. They will leave to-day for

New York, August 26.—Delegates to the pro-New York, August 28.—Delegates to the pro-posed Cinedmant inflation convention held a meet-ing last night. Speeches were made by Mr. Ollendorfer, Colonel F. A. Conkling, Heary Kemp and ethers, and a committee appointed to draft an address to the people on the financial

WINTHEOF, Mr., August 26.—The affairs of the savings bank in this village, which was recently robbed, will be closed at once and placed in the hands of a receiver. It is believed the depositors will receive 45 per cent. Payment of a large pro-portion of the stelen securities has been stopped There is no clue to the robbers. CINCINNATI, August 26 .- An Indianapolis

patch states that the board of trustees of the dea and dumb asylum, who, for the past two months, have been investigating the charges against Thomas McIntire and E. G. Valentine, teachers, of having criminal connection with certain pupils of the institution, have found the charges were untrue and unfounded. PHILADELPHIA, August 26.-The steamship

Ohio, which sailed to day for Liverpool, has in-cluded in her cargo 2,400 erates of Delaware peaches. The steerage of the ship has been turned into a refrigerator, which is lined with fee and provided with fans for keeping up a constant current of cold air. This being the first venture of the kind the result is looked for with much in. of the kind, the result is looked for with much in

Boston, August 26.—The examination of Goe Wm. Smith and John Glew, mutineers, who mur-dered, on the night of the 20th of April, Mess and Patterson, first and second mates of the schooner lefferson Borden, and were subsequently com-celled to surrender by the gallantry of Captain Wm. M. Patterson, commander of the vessel, took place before United States Commissioner Henry L. Hollett to-day, in the United States District Court-room. The prisoners were fully tted for trial at the present term of the

Republican State Convention of Mississippi JACKSON, MISS., August 26.—The Republican State Convention continued in session till 4 o'clock this a. m. Geo. M. Buchanan, of Marshall county,

POTTSVILLE, PENNSTLVARIA, August 26.—The case of the Commissioners of the Schuylkill Company on trial ners since Mosalay, enarged with the missappropristion of public funds, ended to-day. The jury brought in a verdict guilty. In 1874, a barn was built at the Alms House, certing the county \$23,669.37, white should not have cert over \$19,800. The case attracted considerable at-

Mysterious Death.
Lowell, Mass., August 26.—The body of Patrick Crowley was found this a. m. in the basement of M. C. Pratt & Co.'s store-house on Cushing 'st

He had been missing since vesterday morning. There are no marks of violence on the body, and Chicago, August 26.—Constable Keegar at-tempted to levy on some goods owned by a wo-man named Mattes, to satisfy a judgment of twenty-four dollars, and during the altercation

which ensued the woman received injuries at the hands of the constable, of which she has since

Bphraim Nash and the Troubles in the First

Bphraim Nash and the Troubles in the First
District—T. Spicer Curiett.

HOWLAND SCROOL HOUSE,
NORTHUMBERLAND CO. Va.,
August 11th, 1875.

To the Editor of the Kailonal Republican:
Sin:—A meeting of the several Township
Committees and the County Committee of the
Republican party was held here to-day for the
purpose of considering the propriety of re-organining for the Legislative campaign. The members of both committees tendered their resignations in order that the people might make n.w
selections, if they chose. Before the meeting adjourned, and with J. J. McDonald as chair nan
and Alexander Day, secretary, the following resand Alexander Day, secretary, the folk-wing resolutions were passed and their publication requested by the NATIONAL REPUBLICANS

WHEREAS, Ephraim Nash has been for several years a disturbing element in the Republican party of this county, and has on several occasions labored to defeat the regular nominees of the party.

Therefore, be it resolved, That we, in behalf of the Republicans of Northemberland County, do repudiate the said Nash, and respectfully sak the departments at Washington not to recognize him as the exponent of the Republicans of Northumberland county.

Resolved, That we tender Hon. A. M. Clapp our thanks for dismissing the said Nash from his department.

Signed, J. J. McDonald, Chairmen.

ALEX, Day, Secretary:

Mr. Day is a warm personal friend of Mr. Nash but loving his party, and knowing that

NASH HAS BERN A DISTURBER

in our party, and that he cannot be persuaded to co-operate with the great body of the party, he cheerfully endorsed the proceedings of the mee

cheerfully endorsed the proceedings of the meeting.

The committees decided to take no action with regard to the nomination of a candidate for the Legislature, until after the Demacrate have named their sandidate.

A thorough re-organization of the party is needed in the First District. T. Spicer Curlett, of Lancaster, will be nominated by the Republicans of his county, and elected to the next general assembly. He deserves to be, too. We have only to throw overboard the sorcheafs of the district to the Congressman next time, and to give a good round majerity for our presidential candidate.

As far as I can ascertain General Grant will be the choice of the Republicans of this district. The prospects for good crops have encuraged the people here very much, although theirs—fish and oysters—are not generally affected by either drought or rains.

I have thought for some time of asking through yours or some other widely circulated journal it some of the dear, sweet little misses, who disagure their otherwise, always pretty, and sometimes beautiful hands and faces, why it has become the fashion to cut the hair thest above their forcheads? Some one has suggested that it occurs from the Indian fashion of outting square across the masses and sails of invortie horses or ponies, a fashion I have observed quite prevalent among the indians of our western plains, and the same thing I have seen among the Fampas Indians of South America. But I cannot tolerate any such vulgar origin for even so sad a practice. I am more facilities to the belief that it has been copied from the only stipn of mourning adopted by the women of Patagonia. Some time since while visiting the Patagonians, famous for their great size, I was struck with the last that some of the families had the hair cut quite short above their forcheads, while others wore it allittle longer, yet cut in the same manner above their structure of the day, by those who will take the trouble to look in the faces of the darling little misses who, for, to me, some unknown reason will persist in the fashions mader consideration. I have often wondered whether these young is dies have adopted this custom for the pame reason their dusky Patagonian is terahaw for their custom so tract in resemblance. On the death of a near and dear relative the Fatagonian ladies cut their hair across the torchead, square and short, and from the length of the hair thus out, it is easy to learn whether their parts are their custom so tract in resemblance, the their states of the darling little the Fatagonian ladies cut their hair across the torchead, square and short, and from the length of the hair thus out, it is easy to learn whether their parts of the darling distance of the darling little provided that many of our young ladies wear their thair Patagonian fashes who have not lot any relative very recently, but it being a mare of mounti

NEWS FROM OVER THE SEA

SERVIA ANXIOUS FOR THE STRIFE.

SHE IS BOOND TO BREAK THE SHACKLES.

THE TRIPOLITANS STILL STUBBORN.

Apology for the Insult Given-Lively Racing on the English Heath-Heavy Failure of a Welf Known Firm-Liabilities About 8600,000.

GREAT BRITAIR.

stakes was run yesterday at York August meeting, and was won by Lily Agnes; Distinction,
second; Polonaise, third; and the favorite Aventuriers, fifth. Thirteen started. The great Yorkshire stakes for three years old, ran to-day, and
was won by Mintdrop; Prince Arthur, second;
and Percy, third. Five started.

Sourmanpros, August 26.—Admiral Worden has informed the Mayor of Portsmouth that he and his officers are unable to accept the invitation to the banquet next week, as the U. S. Squadren will not be in the vicinity of Portsmouth after

PAILURE. LONDON, August 28.—Albert Cohn & Co., mer-shants, of 17 Old Change, have suspended. Lis-

of Albert Cohn & Co., are stated at \$600,000. of Albert Cohn & Co., are stated at \$600,000.

CHINA AND ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 26.—The Globe of this evening says telegraphic intelligence has been received from Obina of an occurrence which is likely, if not promptly settled, to disturb the friendly relations existing between England and China.

TURKEY STUBBORN.

LONDON, August 27, 5:50 A. M.—The Times special from Berlin says European powers are unable to induce Turkey to suspend hostilities pending mediation. The refusal, however, is a matter of indifference as Turkish reinforcements are unable to are unable to penetrate the mountain deflice. Telegrams that say they had so penetrated are premature. If the Herzegovian insurgents resition to offer the Sultan har good offices

The Khekands Active. LONDON, August 22.—It is reported that the Khokand insurgents have surrounded the city of Khojend, a large city fifty miles from Khokand, Communication between Khojend and Taschkend is interrupted. The authorities of Taschkend are arming the Russian inhabitants of the city.

Another Revolution in Prospective. LONDON, August 27.6 a. m.—The daily Tale-graph in its financial column to-day, says private telegrams from Montevideo, states that the dissatisfaction with the President and his ministry is such that no doubt is entertained that another

TRIPOLI.

Ro Satisfaction Yet.

LONDON, August 26, svaning.—No information
has yet reached this city that Tripoli has conceded to the demands of the United States for sat-

RECORD OF FIRES.

The Memphis Waterworks Burned.

Memphis, August 2.—About 12 o'clock last night the Memphis woodworks, on Georgia street, were totally destreyed by fire, with a large amount of timber and valuable machinery. A stable belonging to the company, in which were a number of wagons and mules, was also consumed So intense was the heat that one of the steam fire engines was nearly lost, and was only saved by other engines playing upon the men who undertook to extricate it. Captain Raja and one of his men of the rescuing party was severely burned. A watchman on duty at the works saw two men hurriedly leaving the premises just before the fire broke out and fired on them as they ran, from which it is believed the works were set

fore the fire broke out and fired on them as they ran, from which it is believed the works were set on fire. The total loss is about \$37,000; insurance \$17,50, in western companies.

BORREN AND ARSON.

CINCENNATI, August 22.—On Tuesday svening three masked horsemen visited the residence of William Maine, a farmer living near New Haven, Ind. Mains was absent from home, and the men, who were under the influence of liquor, took possession of the house and appropriated such articles of value as they desired. They then set fire to the building, entirely destroying it, with its contents. Mrs. Mains fied from the house through fear of being murdered.

FIRE AT QUINCY, MASS.

BOSTON, August 25.—A large fire occurred at Quincy this a. m., destroying Robertson's building at the corner of Granite and Hancock streets and the Central Hotel. The loss on Robertson's building is estimated at \$15,000, on which there is \$13,000 insurance. The total loss is placed as \$45,000.

Once More on the Trail.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Notices of issues in the suits of Theodore Tilton vs. H. W. Beecher, and size in the case of Tilton vs. The Eagle, and and also in the ease of Tilion vs. The Eagle, and Thomas Kinsells for libel, were filled in the clerk's oftee of the city court, Brooklyn, yesterday, by the attorney for the plaintiff. The city court for the September term opens on the first Monday in that month, when the calendar including the above cases will be called. If the attorneys on both sides answer "ready," the Judge will then fir a day for the trial.

Joseph Loader, who has been under arrest for perjury in sonnection with the Beecher trial, was yesterday released on \$6,000 bail.

perjury in connection with the Beecher trial, was yesterday released on \$5,000 bail.

The Union League of America.

PHILADRIPHIA. August 28.—The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America, met at the Colonnade Hotal to-day. Ex-Governor William A. Newell, of New Jersey, in the chair and Thomas G. Baker, of New York, acting Secretary. Much secret business was transacted. Interesting addresses were made by J. G. McQualde, of Pennsylvania, C. W. Godard, of New York, J. J. Giers, of Alabama, and others. An important movement was insugurated looking towards a union of all element of opposition to the Democratic party, especially in the South.

Trade with Canada.

Ottawa, August 26.—A dispatch received in this city yesterday from Washington convays the information that the Secretary of the Treasury absolutely declines to revise the recent order of that department in relation to the transit of goods in scaled cars for experiation at Partiand. It was held by the Canadian customs department that this is absolutely a violation of the Washington treaty, by which so much was premised to the Canadian axporters. The people of Portland suffer considerably by this action, and sent a deputation to Washington to remonstrate with the department, but apparently with no effect.

Rescued.

Providence, August 22.—A sail boat in which were two men, John Irving, of Stonington, and Fred. Stetworth, of Broadseld, capsized in Newport lower harbor this noon. One man was rescued by ida Lewis, who put from the Lime Rock light house, and the other was saved by two Boston men, who put out from the shore. [Miss Lewis is again ahead of Miss Blau. What will the latter of wheat it.—En].

Vickshune, Miss., August Sram-ossing.

Vickshune, Miss., August 20.—A special to the Hereid from Macon, Miss., dated Seth inst., reports a riot at the New Hope Church, in which eight negroes were killed and several wounded. The riot was caused by a quarrel between a white man and a negro about drum-besting.

Valuable and Interesting History.

Valuable and Interesting History.

(From the Home Journal, August 21.)
In the occasional reference to women in journalism it is generally assumed that it is only within a few years that they have occupied aditorial positions or been practical printers. This is a mistake. Before the "woman question" had axerted any influence, women were employed as publishers, editors, and compositors. The first paper printed in Bhode Island was sutablished at Newport in 1142. James Franklin, brother to Dr. Benjamin Franklin, was the publisher. When the paper was a couple of years old the died, and his widow continued its publication for several years. She was printer to the colony, sapplied blanks, published pamphlets, at. The Newport Mercury was printed in her office in 1166. In 1746 Mrz. Franklin printed for the Government an edition of the laws. It formed a book of 346 folio pages. Mrs. Franklin was assisted by her two daughters. These girls did the type-setting, and a servant girl worked the press. Nor setting, and a servant girl worked the press. No: setting, and a servant girl worked the press. Nor was printing papers Mrs. Franklin's only business. Here is an advertisement published in her paper: "The printer hereof prints linens, calloo, silk, ac., in figures, in very lively and durable colors, without the offensive smell which commonly attends linen printed in this country."

Mrs. Sarah Goddard was also a printer at Newport in 1716. She was the widow of a printer in New London, Connecticut. She had had the manarement of a namer two was which

John Contar, and the business was carried on for many years under the firm aame of "Sarah Goddard & Co."

Margaret Draper, widow of Richard Draper, published the Massachusetts Gazetts and the Boston News Letter, after her husband's death, All the newspapers but hers were suspended when the English Desieged Boston. She was a tory, and when independence was preciaismed she went to England, and the government there pensioned her for His.

Airs. Cornella Bradford was the widow of Andrew Bradford, a publisher and printer, whe died in Philadelphia in 1742. She continued his business for many years, and was very successful. Mrs. Jane Walker, also of Philadelphia, assisted her father in the printing office, and carried on the business after his death in 1862. She was noted for the typographical excellence of her work, and her corrections in proof reading.

Mrs. Zanger, widow of John P. Zenger, whe published the second newspaper established in New York Weekly Journal.

Mrs. Mary Holt, widow of John Helt, published the New York Weekly Journal.

Mrs. Mary Holt, widow of John Helt, published the New York Weekly Journal, and in 1762 was appointed State printer, a position which she occupied until her death.

Anne Katherine Green succeeded her husband in the publication of the Maryland Gazette, in 1772. The Gazette was the first paper printed in that State, and Mrs. Green was colony printer at the time of her death in 1773.

Mrs. Hassehatch, widow of the first printer of Baltimore, continued her husband's business many years after his death, and was very successful.

Miss Mary Oatherine Goddard was sister to William Gaddard, of Rhode Libard wheels.

to quit the State because he wrote rather freely, and his sister conducted the paper from 1776 until 1784.

Mrs. Hannah Boyle edited and published a paper at Williamsburg, Va., in 1746.

Clementine Bird succeeded her husband as editer of the Virginia Gozette in 1776. Thomas Jeffercon was frequent contributor to her paper. Mrs. K. Isabeth Timothee, after the death of her husband in 1773, continued the Gozette in Charleston, S. C., for two years, and educated her son to succeed to the business. The paper was, however, very soon discontinued when the British troops were in possession of Charleston. After the war was over, his widow, Anne Timothee, renewed the publication of the paper, and was appointed State printer, which office she held till 1762.

Mary Couch was the widow of Charles Couch, of Rhode Island. He established a paper in Charleston, S. C., which opposed the stamp act. Mrs. Couch conducted the paper several years, when she removed to Salem, Mass., where she was successful publisher for many years.

Penelope Russell succeeded her finishend as printer of the Craser, at Boston, in 1771.

Besides there are many other female printers in the last century and early part of this one, for whose names and locations we have not. Space in this article.

Twenty years ago, Mrs. C. L. H. Michols con-

whose names and locations we have not space in this article.

Twenty years ago, Mrs. C. I. H. Hichols con-ducted, with much ability, the Windham County Democrat, the leading Democratic paper of Brat-ticborough, Vermont.

Mrs. R. S. Nishols conducted the Guest of the same city for several years.

Mrs. M. A. Denison was at one time editor of the Boston Olive Branch, the composition on which paper was done by women.

Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis may be properly called the pioneer editor in the radical woman's right's cause m America. She condusted the Una, published at Providence, R. L., the first organ of the sort of any ability ever published. This was about 1862 or 1868.

Mrs. Jane Swisshelm, formerly of the Pittsburg.

right's cause in America. She condusted the Usa, published at Providence, R. 1., the first organ of the sort of any ability ever published. This was about 1862 or 1802.

Mrs. Jane Swissheim, formerly of the Pittaburg Visitor, has been in the business over thirty years. She is a woman of wonderful energy, and a powerful writer.

In 1836 the Woman's Advocate, a paper devoted to the interests of working women, especially in the matter of work and wage, was started in Philadelphia. The paper was edited and published by Miss. Anne E. McDowell—new of the Sunday Republic—and was "set up" by famale compositors. This paper was conducted with remarkable ability, and was the pioneer upon the subject of better wages for working women.

We see from these facts that the present morement is a direct sequence of a tendency toward a business that has been slowly increasing for years. There is no read dimensity in the way of a further opening of the professions and trades.

In seeds simply a geautine desire for honorable independence in the individual: a thorough proparation for work; a squaling the day of small things, not despising the day of small things, close and conscientious attention to business, and the ways will open for themselves. Until women prefer; to support themselves to being supported, until they regard business as something more dian a more temporary expedient for livelihood; until they can find some man to take the burdent from them, they mit expect to be supported. In this country women marry expecting to be supported. The girl who marries and is obliged to entitude the matter is not balped any, if she quality is traced or business that she followed previously is traced or business that she followed previously is macered at or pitted by her conjustion. The French women set us a good example. There is no talk there of women's rights. But though the Galile law prevails, women have more influence, indirect though it be studied by her conjusted. The French women set us a good example. There is no talk there was

Naw Your, August 26,-Mr. J. H. Nos, who was assaulted in his store on Sunday last, died this evening. So far his assassin has not been

A youngster being required to write a composition upon some portion of the human body suslected that which unites the head to the body, and expounded as follows: "A throat is convenient to have especially rootsers and ministers. The former esis own and crows with it; the latter preaches through his, and then thes it up. This is pretty much all I can think of about necks."

A letter in the Atlanta Heraid says of the restraint Fairburn, Georgia: "Thore had been such an interest manifested that the whole surreunding country has flocked to the church, and Breiher Wright, in his remarks lastnight, taid, "Fairburn was labelled for Jesua," and he wanted them to strike that out and any, "Campbell county for Jesua, and then he wanted them to strike that out and any, "Georgie for Jesua,"

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

Republican.

FOUND AMONG THE HILLS OF VIRGINIA

CHIEF CLERK OF THE TREASURY RUMOR

A New Consul for the Retherlands-Wextean War Claims of Massachusetts and Haine-Orders.

Foreign Trade for July. The following statement of the Imports and Exports of merchandise into and from the several purts of the United States during the month ended July 31, 1875, is furnished by the Chief of

Imports. Domestic. (Gold (Mired (Gold value.) value.) 25, 672 91,803 1,300 5'211 493 1,175

289,004

Demestic Value of foreign merchandise remaining in ware-house Jane 30, 1875. — \$64,706,221 Value of foreign merchandise remaining in warehouse Jane 38, 1874. — \$6,600,063 Value of foreign merchandise remaining 77,563,975

Arrest of Illieit Distillers.

Major Jacob Wagner, of the Internal Revenue Service, and Deputy Marshal W. O. Austin, with a strong posse, have just arrived at Abingdon in charge of six prisoners arrested near Cumberland Gap, in Lee county, on the night of the 17th inst. The parties are charged with illieit distilling and other violations of the Revenue laws, also with breaking sail in Jonesville, Lee county, last April, where they were confined. Some being among those released, and some belonging to the rescuing party. Their arrest was altended with considerable difficulty as it was almost impossible to enter their section with a large force without being discovered and giving the alarm, enabling them to secrete themselves i the mountains, and a small force they weald have whipped out. The entrance of the force was therefore affected by night marches by a circuitous route, and the parties were all found it their beds.

The west end of Lee sounty, Va, is a narrow strip of very mountainous country, running west to Cumberland Gap, between the States of Tennessee and Kentucky, and has long been the resort of a deeperate and is whose class of men, who gathered these on account of the ready access to adjoining States, afforded them in case of pursuit by effects. At the ripening of the corn crop last fall, this section was a perfect nest of illieit distillers, and their establishments, some of them of considerable producing capacity, were openly centucted. By a series of well directed raids du-Arrest of Illicit Distillers.

Naval Orders.

Captain A. C. Rhind ordered as Inspector the Third Light House District on the 20th September next. Commedore F. H. Baker Inspector of the Fifth Light House District, detables next. Commenced. first of October Acit, and present a the dest.

Ohief Engineer Robert Potts, from the Alasks, European station, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report crival. Midshipman W. H. H. Sutheriand having been detached from the Tuccarora, on the lath inst, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Commander J. E. Marvin, detached from the command of the experimental hattery at Annayells, Maryland, on the 21st hist, and ordered to command the Alart, at Borton, on the 6th of September 1621.

Immediately after the develop

The following was received here yesterday from the signal offeer at Narfolk:

The sthooner Charles W. Helt, Captain John Beloy, from Georgatown, D. O., bound to Hesten, with earne of coal syrind here in distress last evening, she emcountered a heavy northeast gale on the field and fisth inste, each mortheast of Chinaceteague, and lost her stayfore rigging galloy, and everything moveshie about the deck; and also split foresalts. A survey will be held today. The officers of the Old Dominion Steamship Company report a brig with foremast geen, fourteen miles nartheast of Cape Henry. The lag Resolute has gone to her assistance.

A place dispatch from the signal officer as Norfolk, reports that a disabled schooner with foremast gone, in tow of the tag fiesciente, bound for Norfolk, passed Cape Henry at 3:10 p. m.

Our Tripolitan Trouble.

The Government is daily in appetation of advices from our naval forces off Tripoli. As yet there have been no communications concerning the results of the demand upon the Tripolitan authorities for reparation on account of the insule offered to the United States Consul and his wife. The negotiations are in the hands of Capt English, commanding the Congress. It is not doubted in naval or other official gireles that there will be the singhest difficulty of a serious character in obtaining a proper return for the outrage apon our flag. Should there be circumstances calling for a further show of the determination of this Government, Rear Admiral Worden, in command of the European Statics, will be directed to move with the fleet under his command immediately to Tripoli, and there await the instructions of the Department.

New Chief Clerk of Treasury. New Chief Clerk of Treasury.

It is rumored throughout the Treasury Department that the Secretary of the Treasury has offered the position of Chief Clerk of the Department to C. C. Adams, now in Europe, and that Mir. Adams has signified that he will accept the position. This gentleman was recently promoted from the office of appointment clerk to that of supervising special agent of the Department, to fall the vascancy occasioned by the Seath of Mir. Lobdell. Dr. Porter, the present acting Chief Clerk, has discharged the duties of the office with great fidelity and courtesy, and has made a very favorable impression upon all who have met him.

The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday were

The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday were \$301,003.26.

The Customs receipts at the Treasury yesterday were \$301,003.26.

The Customs receipts at the Treasury yesterday were \$700,703.26.

The amount of national bank note currency received at the Treasury for redemption was \$202,200.

At the close of business yesterday the following were the balances in the Treasury: Currency, \$2,509,073; special deposit of logal tenders for recemption of certificates of deposit, \$60,506,000; coin, \$71,548,501; including coin certificates, \$18.70,000; coin, \$71,548,501; including coin certificates, \$18.70, coin, \$71,548,501; cutstanding legal tenders, \$574,756,105.

Notice has been given by the Treasury Bepartment that the certificates of indebtedness of 1870, issued on account of the States of Massachusetts and Mains for moneys refunded during the war elist2 transferred to the European and North American Ealiway Company, will be paid on the first day of September by the Assistant Treasurer at New York. The amount is \$72,000.

Several counterfeit ten dollar notes of the First National Bank of Philadelphia were yesterday receiped at the Redemption Division of the Treasury. These are not new counterfeits, the bogus notes having appeared some time ago, but in consequence of the alarm being given as to their character the "shovers" suspended operations for a while. It now appears that they have resumed, and on a rather extensive scale, as among these notes received at the Department in packages sent by national banks were six counterfeits from one bank in New York. It would be well that the public should give close scrutiny to the test dollar notes of this bank.

Change of Stations. The Secretary of the Treasury will soon issue orders for a general change in the stations of the vessels attached to the United States revenue marine service. This is necessary in order to allow from ressels which have been doing duty malit water to have the benealt of fresh water streams, which is a measure prevents such vessels from fouling. Pending this general change, the steamer Moccasin, of the revenue marine, service, has been temporarily ordered from Oharleston te Georgetown, S. C.

Consul of the Metherland The President has recognized Ernst Wilhelm Lesser as Consal of the Netherlands, at Mobile, for the States of Alabama and Florida.

Completion of Telegraph. The Signal officer in charge of the construction of the Military Telegraph line in Texas, repthe line completed to Rio Grande City, and munication open to that point.

Rew iBank.

Dr. Joseph Taber has resurned from Rock-

ber 16.

The Secretary of the Navy is expected to return to Washington next week.

Governor Tilden is said to be worth \$4,000,000.

He probably made it breaking "rings."

Marchioness De Caux (Patti) is quietly residing, subsiding, and sessiding at Dieppe.

Mats Muller (not exactly Max Muller) is the name of the new Japanese cade at Annapolis.

J. E. Murdock has prepared for publication in autumn his "Melmoirs of the American Stage."

Kate Field attended the London Byron memo.

James T. Buckner, Jr., was yeste Internal Revenue Gauger, for the trict, of Kentucky. Mr. Thurlow Weed and family were poisoned last week, through the scouring of a ton-kettle with oxalic acid. with oxalic acid.

General Meiga has been invited by the German War [Office to winess next autumn the military manguryry in Silecia.

Licutenant Commander George M. Bache United States Navy, is quartered at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York. Secretary Belknap is receiving a cordial wel-come from the citizens of Montana, he being the first castingt officer who has paid a visit to that Territory.